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The People's Korea

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Elections to SPA and People's Councils to Be Held

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on Sept. 25 issued a decree on holding elections of deputies to the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly and People's Councils of provinces (municipalities), cities (districts) and counties and *ri*s (county-seats, workers' settlements and *dongs*) in all areas under the jurisdiction of the DPRK, KCNA reported.

According to the decree, the election of deputies to the SPA of the DPRK, will be held on Nov. 25, 1967 and the election of deputies to the People's Councils of provinces (municipalities), cities (districts) and counties and *ri*s (county-seats, workers' settlements and *dongs*) of the DPRK on Nov. 30, 1967.

The Presidium of the SPA of the DPRK, also issued a decree endorsing the rules on the elections of deputies to the SPA, and to the People's Councils of provinces (municipalities), cities (districts), and counties and *ri*s (county-seats, workers' settlements and *dongs*), the DPRK.

By another decree issued on the same day by the Presidium of the SPA of the DPRK, the Central Election Committee has been formed with representatives of various political parties, public organizations and so forth for organizing and guiding the elections of deputies to the SPA and to the People's Councils of the provinces (municipalities), cities (districts) and counties and *ri*s (county-seats, workers' settlements and *dongs*), the DPRK.

The Central Election Committee Chairman is Comrade Li Kook Jin, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party.

Premier Kim Il Sung Commends Model Students on Students' Day

PYONGYANG, Oct. 2 (KCNA)—On the occasion of Students' Day Premier Kim Il Sung commended students who set examples in the study of school subjects and organizational life.

The citations and gifts from Comrade Premier were conveyed to model students at a gathering held Oct. 1 at the Open-Air Theatre of the Moranbong Youth Park.

The meeting was attended by students of Pyongyang and local higher educational institutions, higher technical schools and schools of other levels. Present there were Comrade Choi Yong Jin, and Yoon Ki Bok, Minister of Common Education; Choi Joong Keuk, Director of a Department of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party; Oh Ki Chun, Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth; Kim In Sun, Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth; rectors of higher educational institutions and LSWY functionaries.

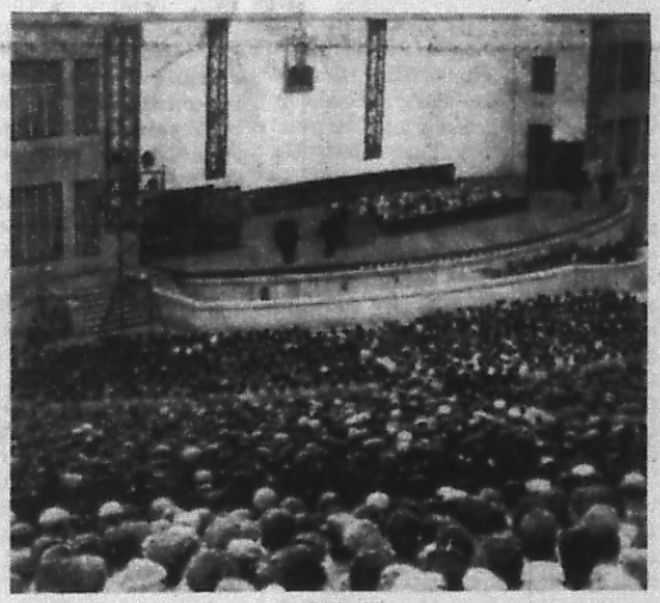
Comrade Choi Yong Jin, vice-Premier of the Cabinet, conveyed citations and gifts from the Premier of the Cabinet to 99 students of various levels, including Ji Keum Sun, student of the Korean History Course, History Department of Kim Il Sung University, who set examples in the study of advanced science and technology and in organizational life to become reliable red soldiers of the KWP, upholding the education policy of the Party.

The students who received citations of Premier Kim Il Sung, respected and beloved leader, on the significant Students' Day, and the entire attendants of the meeting firmly resolved to study still harder and temper themselves physically and mentally by taking an active part in the Young Pioneers and LSWY life to become ardent revolutionary fighters boundlessly faithful to the Party and the leader and reserves of communist construction developed intellectually, morally and physically, cherishing deep in their hearts the honour of happiness of today.

Telegrams

* **The C.C. of the Korean Workers' Party** received on Sept. 29 a telegram of thanks from the **C.C. of the Japan Communist Party** in connection with the safe arrival in Japan of **Ichiro Sunama,** Candidate Member of the Presidium of the C.C. of the JCP, and **Junichi Konno,** special correspondent of "Akahata."

* **Premier Kim Il Sung** sent a telegram of greetings on Sept. 28 to **Major General Yakubu Gowon,** Head of the Federal Military Government of Nigeria, on the 7th anniversary of the independence of Nigeria.



Pyongyang city report meeting to mark Students' Day was held on Oct. 1 at the Open-Air Theatre of the Youth Park at the foot of the Moranbong Hill.

DPRK SPA Supports Political Program of SVNFL

PYONGYANG, Sept. 30 KCNA)—The South Vietnam National Front for Liberation held an emergency meeting some time ago and adopted a political programme.

Vu Ngoc Ho, Chief of the Permanent Mission of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation in Pyongyang, called on Comrade Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and conveyed to him the political programme of the SVNFL.

The Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly called on Sept. 30 an enlarged meeting and discussed the question of supporting the SVNFL political programme.

The meeting was attended by Members of the SPA Presidium, Members of the Presidjum of the United Democratic Fatherland Front and Ministers of the Cabinet.

The meeting expressed full support to the political programme of the SVNFL, the only genuine representative of the entire South Vietnamese people, and warmly hailed the brilliant victories and successes scored by the entire South Vietnamese people under the clear-sighted leadership of the SVNFL in the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle for liberating the South, defending the North and achieving the reunification of the country.

The meeting pointed out that the newly adopted political programme of the SVNFL, in which the former ten-point programme has been inherited and developed, clearly indicated before the South Vietnamese people a path for beating U.S. imperialism and building an independent, democratic, peaceful, neutral and prospering South Vietnam.

The meeting also unanimously stressed that the political programme is a document of enormous political significance, indeed, which correctly indicates the line and policy of the SVNFL for the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle and reflects the firm determination of the 14 million South Vietnamese people to fight the enemy till victory.

Today the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, for its just cause and correct policy, has become the sole, genuine representative of the entire South Vietnamese people and its international prestige is rising higher and higher, winning the powerful support of the world anti-imperialist forces.

The successes made by the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the South Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation are a shining pattern for the Asian, African and Latin American peoples fighting for national liberation, independence and freedom.

The Korean people regard the achievements made by the SVNFL and the South Vietnamese people as their own and most fervently hail them.

The Korean people resolutely oppose the U.S. imperialists' scheme for the expansion of aggressive war and strongly demand they immediately, unconditionally and definitively halt the aggressive war in South Vietnam and the barbarous bombing and all other acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and pull out of South Vietnam at once.

The meeting expressed unqualified support to the just stand and demand of the Government of the DRV and the SVNFL that the Vietnamese question should be solved by the Vietnamese people themselves free from any interference of outside forces on the basis of the four-point position of the Government of the DRV and the five-point statement of the SVNFL—the only way for the solution of the Vietnam question.

The meeting once again manifested the resolve of the entire Korean people to fight ever more staunchly against the U.S. and Japanese imperialist aggressors and do everything in their power to assist the brotherly Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation in all adversities, upholding the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the 40 million Korean people, who stated that the Korean people, regarding the U.S. imperialists' aggression on Vietnam as one against themselves **"will continue to give firm support and encouragement to the heroic Vietnamese people in their struggle and fight shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese brothers."**

Com. Education School Teachers' Salaries Markedly Raised

PYONGYANG, Oct. 1 (KCNA)—The Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea adopted an important decision to raise the salaries of the teachers of the schools at all levels in the realm of common education.

Under the decision the salaries of the teachers of the common education schools at all levels and kindergarten teachers will rise by some 40 per cent on an average, of which the salaries of primary school teachers by an average of 45.2 per cent, beginning Oct. 1, 1967.

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Rodong Shinmoon's Editorial

Let Us Continue Vigorous Advance Along Road of Victory Illumined by Party Conference

On the occasion of the 1st anniversary of the historic Conference of the Korean Workers' Party, the Oct. 5 issue of Rodong Shinmoon, organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party published an editorial headlined "Let us continue vigorous advance along the road of victory illumined by the Party Conference". Follows a summary of the editorial:

The past one year has been a period of a new revolutionary upsurge in which the whole country has seethed with unusual revolutionary fervor and militant spirit and a gigantic stride has been taken in accelerating socialist construction and making preparations for actively meeting the great revolutionary event of the fatherland's reunification, upholding the resolutions of the Conference of the Party.

The great spirit of the Party Conference is displaying ever greater vitality as the days go by and bringing about signal changes and innovations in all spheres of the life of the country.

The Party Conference was, indeed, a historic event of epochal significance in the revolutionary history of our Party and people, as a conference clarifying the unswerving independent and revolutionary stand and unbreakable will of our Party which is fighting resolutely for the victory of the revolutionary cause of our country and the international revolutionary cause, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism, the banner of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and as a conference demonstrating the steel-like unity of the whole Party closely rallied around the Central Committee of the Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung and the great solidarity of the Party and the masses.

The report "The Present Situation and the Tasks of Our Party" delivered by Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Party Conference is a programmatic guide for our Party in the struggle at present against imperialist aggression and for ensuring the victory of the revolutionary cause of the peoples, accelerating our socialist construction and winning victory in the South Korean revolution.

In the report, Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a comprehensive and profound analysis of the prevailing international and internal situation and illumined a clear path for the nation-wide victory of our revolution and the victory of the international communist movement and anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle and forcefully demonstrated the correctness of the Marxist-Leninist line on independency pursued by our Party in the past period and the brilliant victory of all its home and foreign policies based on it.

The revolutionary ideas and theory elucidated in the report of Comrade Kim Il Sung—the line on stepping up economic construction and defence build-up in parallel in face of the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists, the line of proletarianizing and revolutionizing the whole society and the entire working people and consolidating the revolutionary base in the northern half of the country, the basic duty and fighting task of the South Korean revolution, analysis of the essential nature of the world strategy of U.S. imperialism and the line for intensifying the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and the line for ensuring the unity and development of the international communist movement, overcoming Right and Left opportunism—are a great contribution to defending the purity of Marxism-Leninism, and furthermore, enriching Marxism-Leninism.

The report of Comrade Kim Il Sung is, indeed, a powerful ideological, theoretical and practical weapon for firmly arming the Party members and working people, politically and ideologically, and inspiring them to a new victory in battle.

The historic Party Conference set forth programmatic tasks for bringing earlier the reunification of the fatherland, the greatest national aspiration of the Korean people, and the nation-wide victory of the revolution, by accelerating socialist construction in the northern half of the Republic and further consolidating our revolutionary base politically, economically and militarily.

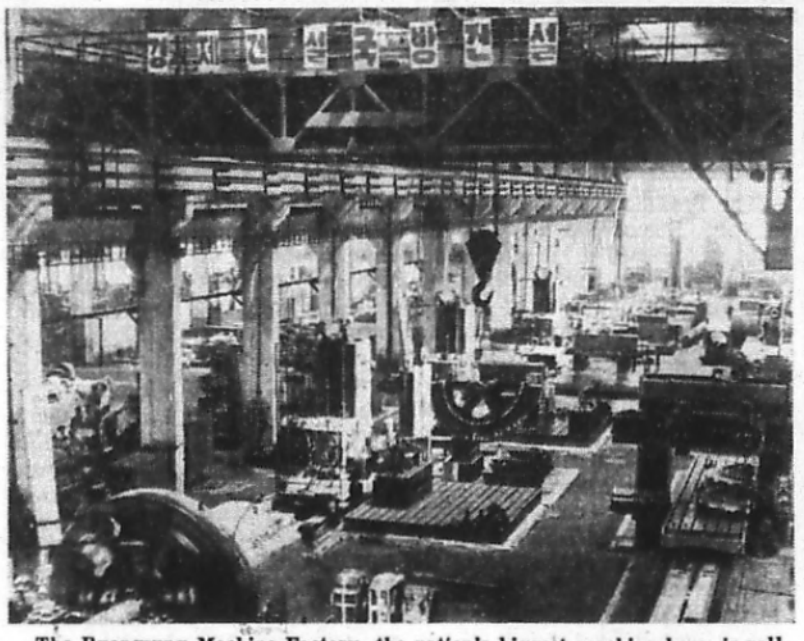
It is of particular importance in fulfilling these programmatic tasks to thoroughly implement the Party's line of stepping up economic construction and defence build-up in parallel.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung taught in his report at the Party Conference, **"It is of paramount importance in our revolutionary struggle and construction work today to reorganize the whole work of socialist construction in line with the requirements of the prevailing situation and, more specifically, to carry on the building of the economy and defences in parallel so as to increase our defence capabilities in the light of the enemy's aggressive schemes."**

This line proceeds from the stand of *Joocha* (national identity) for fulfilling the Korean revolution with our own strength and with responsibility to the end and from the revolutionary stand for waging an uncompromising struggle against imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism, and its implementation is a militant and revolutionary task which must be carried out without fail for steadily advancing our revolution along the road of victory.

The Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party and the on-the-spot guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung to the Hamheung area several months ago are of weighty importance in deepening a stage further the struggle for implementing the resolutions of the Party Conference and pushing through the line of the Party on stepping up economic construction and defence build-up in parallel.

In response to the call of the respected and beloved leader, the working class and working people throughout the country have risen up as one and they are forging ahead on the saddle of Chullima, breaking through all difficulties in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. The red machine builders of Ryongsung have doubled production at a bound and carried out the yearly plan three months ahead of schedule with higher zeal than in 1957-1958 when a big upsurge was effected in socialist construction. In its wake, an increasing number of industrial enterprises are fulfilling their yearly plans before the founding anniversary of the Party and new miracles and innovations are being reported from Kangsun and Hwanghai, Sungheung and Koosung, and all other parts of the country.



The Ryongsung Machine Factory, the nation's biggest machine base, is rolling ahead with its annual production plan already fulfilled.

Those in the realm of rural economy have actively pushed through this year the resolutions of the Party Conference and the instructions of Comrade Kim Il Sung at the National Conference of Agricultural Workers, and achieved a rare bumper crop in overall agricultural production by consolidating the achievements in irrigation and building drainage set-ups, increasing chemical fertilizer application and placing farming on a scientific and technical basis.

The defences of the country have been further strengthened in step with the vigorous acceleration of socialist economic construction.

Our Party has directed great manpower and material resources to defence build-up and has further consolidated the rear and waged an all-Party struggle for training the People's Army into an army of cadres, modernizing it, placing the entire people under arms and converting the whole land into a fortress. Thus, as the Combined Military Contests of the Korean People's Army showed, our heroic People's Army has been further strengthened as revolutionary armed forces, each man capable of tackling one hundred enemies, having being armed more firmly with the unbreakable revolutionary spirit and modern military technique. Today the nation-wide defence system with the People's Army as its core, has been strengthened as an impregnable fortress so it can destroy at one blow any surprise invasion of the enemy and win victory.

Even under the difficult condition of carrying on economic construction and defence build-up in parallel, our Party and State enforced the nine-year universal compulsory technical education requiring a colossal state expenditure and then raised by a large margin the salaries of the common education teachers.

The Party has also continuously directed great efforts to enhancing the material and cultural living standards of the people. The most important success made in the course of the struggle for implementing the resolutions of the Party Conference is that our revolutionary ranks have been consolidated as never before, politically and ideologically.

The unitary Party ideas have been all the more firmly established within the whole Party and among the entire people and the revolutionization of the Party membership and people has been pushed ahead. The revolutionary trait of being boundlessly faithful to the Party and the leader and unconditionally accepting, defending and carrying through the Party resolutions and Comrade Kim Il Sung's teachings has been further strengthened.

Today the Party organizations at all levels have been further consolidated and the unity of the Party and the people has become still more unbreakable. The whole Party and people are filled with the firm determination to accelerate with initiative on their side the reunification of the country and the nation-wide victory of the revolution along the road indicated by the Party and the leader, rallied rock-firm with one idea and will around the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, and holding high the banner of the Party, the banner of revolution under any complicated situation. This is the basic factor of all the victories and successes we have won and the basic guarantee for new victory in the future.

The development of the situation in South Korea in the past one year all the more strikingly proves the correctness of the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung, who, in his report at the Party Conference, scientifically analysed the present situation of South Korea and laid down the basic duty, target and the immediate fighting tasks of the South Korean revolution and put forth a clear-cut direction and line for the growth of the revolutionary forces and for the development of the revolutionary struggle in South Korea.

The workers, peasants and all other sections of people of South Korea are drawing great confidence and courage from the steadily growing and strengthening might of the revolutionary base in the northern

(Continued on page 3)

UAR Journal Commentary on

Pre. Kim Il Sung's Report At KWP Conference

The August issue of "Al Katib," an influential theoretical journal in the United Arab Republic, introduced the report made by Marshal Kim Il Sung at the Korean Workers' Party Conference,

The journal said:

The questions holding an important place in the report of Premier Kim Il Sung, the leader of the Korean Workers' Party, were questions of great interest for the Arab people, that is, the questions on the struggle against U.S. imperialism and on ways and means of securing conditions for successfully carrying out this struggle.

Under the blockletter headline "On the anti-imperialist joint action" and subtitle "Example of world socialist ideas," the journal carried, together with the portrait of Premier Kim Il Sung, a detailed summary of the first part of the report—"On the international communist movement"—on 14 pages.

In the introduction, the journal said:

After the end of World War II the Korean people were the first to stand up against the direct armed attack of the United States. At that time, the Korean people were for the reunification of their fatherland and the completion of their national and socialist revolution. They gave a serious lesson to the U.S. aggressors under the guise of the U.N. flag. U.S. General MacArthur and U.S. troops realized the intrepidity of the Korean people. The rulers of Washington realized that it was impossible to set foot in Asia.

Oblivious of this lesson, the United States is today stretching its talons to Vietnam and repeating the same act.

However, it is faced with a miserable end, the journal said. It referred to the significance of the experiences of the heroic Korean people accumulated in the great struggle that inflicted a decisive defeat upon the the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops.

It is important for the world's revolutionaries to know the view of the Korean people and the Korean leaders on the development of the world situation, the journal said, and went on:

Premier Kim Il Sung referred in great detail to the cause of the struggle against U.S. imperialism in Asia. This is directly connected with the general situation of Asia, Africa and Latin America, including the Near and Middle East. Premier Kim Il Sung called attention to the fact that today, the U.S. imperialists may relax tension in Europe in order to concentrate all their forces on putting down the liberation movement in Asia.

The revolutionary leader of Korea proposed to open a new front of struggle against U.S. imperialism on a worldwide scale and called for dispersing the forces of U.S. imperialism to give it a death blow.

What Premier Kim Il Sung reiterated in the report was the question of joint struggle against imperialism.

On the basis of the experience of the Korean people's struggle, he made a concrete analysis of the current international situation in which the aggression of U.S. imperialism is being intensified throughout the world.

The line of struggle put forth by Premier Kim Il Sung in his report is different in principle from the methods of these or those countries, the journal stressed.

Japanese Authorities, Stop Wrecking Repatriation

EDITORIAL

The talks between the Korean and Japanese Red Cross organizations held in Moscow for the unamended extension of the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Citizens in Japan came to a rupture at last, as the Japanese side declared unilaterally the break-up of the talks at the 15th session and walked out on Sept. 23.

This exposed the fact that the Japanese side was the obstructor of the talks and the criminal who suspended them.

In this connection, the DPRK Red Cross Society issued on Sept. 27 a statement denouncing the Japanese Red Cross delegation for the sabotaging act and declaring that "even if the Japanese side abrogates arbitrarily and unilaterally without consultation with our side the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Citizens in Japan, a bilateral agreement concluded between the Red Cross Societies of Korea and Japan, it is null and void," and that "the DPRK Red Cross Society will not recognize it."

At the talks of the Korean and Japanese Red Cross organizations held from Aug. 26 in Moscow, the DPRK Red Cross Society delegation demanded the unamended extension of the repatriation agreement to meet the urgent requirement of Koreans in Japan and consistently made sincere efforts to make the talks successful.

Nevertheless, while from the inception rejecting without any reason or ground the just proposals of our side for the unamended extension of the repatriation agreement, the Japanese side machinated to impose upon our side a step, premeditated prior to the talks, to scrap the repatriation agreement resorting to arrogant means.

The Japanese side developed the sophistry that "the purpose of the repatriation agreement has been realized," and that "another means of repatriation would be found."

It is long after the unjustifiableness of these preposterous arguments was brought to light before the world public.

As is provided for in the Preamble, Article 1 and Article 9 of the repatriation agreement, the aim of the repatriation agreement is to materialize the aspiration of all the Koreans here who are desirous of returning home.

In particular, Article 9 of the repatriation agreement stipulates that when the repatriation operation is unable to be completed during the term of validity of the current repatriation agreement, it shall be extended.

Furthermore, the Koreans in Japan who have already filed their application for repatriation to the fatherland amount to more than 17,800 and their number is daily increasing despite the obstructionist machinations of the Japanese Government.

Viewed from this stark fact, the Japanese argument that "the purpose of the repatriation agreement has been realized" is unfounded and preposterous.

As for "another means of repatriation" insisted upon by the Japanese side, there is no reasonable and just means for the repatriation of Koreans here other than that under the present repatriation agreement.

The means for the repatriation of Koreans here under the present repatriation agreement has proved its justness and reasonableness in the course of the 8-year repatriation operation.

The absurd arguments of the Japanese side were exploded by the reasonable refutation of our side and, driven into a tight corner, the Japanese side did everything in its power to rupture the talks half-way.

Under the circumstances, the DPRK Red Cross Society delegation proposed to invite a representative of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) with a view to overcoming the difficult situation in which the talks came to a deadlock and to ensuring the repatriation operation in the future.

The Japanese side turned down even this proposal made by our side and brought the talks to a rupture and took to their heels, not lending an ear to the repeated demand of our side for the continuation of the talks and to its proposal to fix the date and place of the coming talks.

All this fact bespeaks that the Japanese side obstructed on purpose the recent talks, with whatever sophistry and excuses, and it cannot dodge its grave responsibility for suspending the talks.

So long as there are Koreans in Japan who wish to return home, the repatriation operation should be continued and the present repatriation agreement should be extended unamended for another year.

No force on earth can deprive Koreans in Japan of their right to return to the fatherland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which is prosperous and developing under the wise leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people.

We demand that the Japanese Government and the Japan Red Cross immediately agree to the proposal of the DPRK Red Cross Society for the unamended extension of the repatriation agreement, reopen the offices for reception of repatriation application. And we also call on the Japanese side to reopen the talks of the Korean and Japanese Red Cross organizations and to let a representative of CHONGRYUN, the party concerned, participate in them.

(Continued from page 2)

half. Looking up with infinite adoration to Comrade Kim Il Sung, respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, they are raising higher the flames of the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle to bring earlier the day when they will live happily in the bosom of a unified country under his leadership. For existence and for winning democratic freedom and rights they are waging a mass struggle of all forms and developing their struggle into an armed struggle, a new active form of struggle.

The cause of the country's reunification, the greatest national task of the Korean people, should be realized in our generation who under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung defeated the Japanese and U.S. imperialists.

All the events taking place in the international arena since the historic Party Conference clearly attest to the complete correctness of Comrade Kim Il Sung's Marxist-Leninist analysis and assessment of the international situation and international communist movement given in the report at the Party Conference and the principled, revolutionary stand of our Party faithful to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, based on his analysis and assessment.

The Party Conference dealt a heavy blow to the U.S.-led imperialists and gave great inspiration to our foreign friends and comrades-in-arms.

Today the international position and prestige of our Party and our Republic headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, respected and beloved leader, have been enhanced and consolidated as never before for the correct foreign policy based on the ideas of *Jooche* and the line of independency and achievements in the revolution and construction, and the friends and sympathizers supporting our revolutionary cause are increasing in number all over the world with each passing day.

Holding as always to the steadfast anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. line, we will fight resolutely against U.S.-led imperialism and will render all forms of assistance, including the dispatch of volunteers when so requested by the Vietnamese brothers, regarding as our own the struggle of the Vietnamese people, the focal point of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle at the present juncture. And we will make every effort for defending the purity of Marxism-Leninism against Right and Left opportunism and for consolidating the friendship, unity and solidarity with the peoples of the socialist countries and the world revolutionary people on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

All these great achievements made in the past one year by our Party in its activities at home and abroad and in the political, ideological, economic and military domains demonstrate the correctness and great vitality of the Marxist-Leninist line and policy of our Party put forth by its Conference and prove the wise and outstanding leadership of our Party and Comrade Kim Il Sung, respected and beloved leader, and the boundless fidelity to the Party and the leader and the high revolutionary determination and mettle of our people, who are immensely happy to be guided by such great leader.

Only new victories are in store for the Korean people who are confidently advancing along the road indicated by the Party Conference. Let the whole Party and the entire people, rallied firm around the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, respected and beloved leader, march vigorously in the spirit of Chullima and the spirit of each man tackling one hundred enemies, for the country's reunification and the nation-wide victory of the revolution and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism in Korea.

"The Day Will Certainly Come"

A South Korean inhabitant who visited Japan recently said that the burning desire of the South Korean people to live happily, under the warm care of the wise leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, will surely be realized.

Expressing the ardent desire for the country's reunification, he said as follows in a statement carried in Chosun Shinbo, a Korean daily published in Tokyo:

I call to my mind one of my friends who fought bravely against the U.S. imperialists' policy for the division of the country, exclaiming "now we can live without being humiliated and molested by anyone, with General Kim Il Sung as our leader" when the country was liberated. It pains me to think that we have to cry for the country's reunification still today, 22 years after we broke off the chains of Japanese imperialism.

Through my candid talks with fellow countrymen during my stay in Japan, I have been convinced that the reunification of the country can be realized by the efforts of the 40 million Korean people themselves.

All the brothers and sisters in South Korea are eagerly looking for the road which will lead them to a worthy life, putting an end to the division of the country and split of the nation at an early date.

We have tasted the bitters of national split more than any other nation. Accordingly, our desire for reunification is all the more urgent.

Therefore, this question is uppermost in our minds. It should not be treated lightly.

However, in South Korea today, the mere mention of the words "Country's Reunification" is taboo. Should anyone speak of reunification, he is liable to be condemned as an "agent" or "pro-communist."

But the just voice and united might of South Korean people for the country's reunification can not be held in check, he declared.

It is not easy for South Korean people to have even one meal a day. They do not know where their next meal will come from. This is attributable to the fact that the land is partitioned into two parts, and that the U.S. imperialists and Pak Jung Hi are lording it over South Korea.

When the whole nation is eagerly waiting for the day of reunification of the country, Pak Jung Hi is jabbering that this is a question that might be taken up in the latter half of the 1970's, a question to be dealt with through generations.

What does he mean by saying that this supreme national question may be discussed only tomorrow, and not today?

This, in the final analysis, means we should turn our back on the country's reunification and reduce South Korea to a dependency of the United States and Japan.

This makes the question of reunification of the country all the more urgent, he said, and added:

I felt fresh strength surging in me when I saw fellow countrymen in Japan striving for the country's reunification under difficult conditions in a foreign land, not forgetting even a moment their brothers and sisters in South Korea.

KCNA Report on Return Of S. Korean Fishermen

PYONGYANG, Sept. 24 (KCNA)—The Korean Central News Agency, entrusted by the authorities concerned, issued the following report on Sept. 24 in connection with the sending back to their native places of the fishermen who had entered the area of the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from the southern half.

Some time ago, fishermen of the southern half entered the area of the northern half of the Republic.

The Government of the Republic and the people of the northern half treated them with hospitality and with deep feelings of kith and kin and showed great care lest they should have any inconveniences in their living.

All daily necessaries, not to mention clothes and shoes, were supplied to the fishermen. Sick persons were taken good care of at specialized hospitals till their health was restored, and their boats were repaired and put in good order.

During their stay in the northern half, they clearly realized that the unbreakable might of the Korean people lay in the steel-like unity and solidarity of the entire people around the respected and beloved leader Premier Kim Il Sung.

In the course of inspecting various areas, the South Korean fishermen were overwhelmed with emotion and gained great strength and inspiration when they witnessed that the people in the North did not forget the lot of the South Korean brothers and sisters languishing under the U.S. imperialists' occupation and they were all burning with the desire to drive out the U.S. imperialists and promote the cause of reunifying the fatherland to relieve them at an early date.

During their stay in the northern half, they directly acquainted themselves with the superiority of the socialist system established in the northern half and came to realize that the future prosperity of the fatherland and the happiness of the people are possible only under this system.

They realized that the only way of freeing the South Korean people from the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique is to fight to bring earlier the day of the country's reunification when the people of North and South Korea will lead a happy life together under the leadership of Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people.

The South Korean fishermen left the area of the northern half on Sept. 24 to return to their native places.

Support from Abroad for Koreans' Repatriation

The **Vietnam Lawyers' Association** called upon the progressive lawyers in various countries and in Japan to take a united action to protest against the unlawful act of the Sato Government to sabotage the existing repatriation agreement and to support the legitimate demand of the Korean citizens in Japan, according to a VNA report from Hanoi.

The **Commission for External Relations of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation** on Sept. 25 issued a statement condemning the Japanese Government for scuttling the the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks to discuss unamended extension of the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Citizens in Japan, according to a report of the SVNFL Press Agency quoted by the Vietnam News Agency on Sept. 27.

255th MAC Meet

U.S. Denounced for Repeated Provocations

KAESONG, Oct. 2 (KCNA)—At the 255th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) held on Oct. 2 in Panmunjom, the Korean-Chinese side lodged a protest with the U.S. imperialist aggressors against their recent large-scale vicious and reckless military provocations against the northern part of Korea, and called them to account for their provocations.

According to a statement by Maj. Gen. Pak Joong Kook, senior member of the Korean-Chinese side, at the meeting, on Sept. 20, the U.S. imperialist aggressors again perpetrated the outright hostile act of dispatching naval vessels into the coastal waters of the northern half of Korea.

At around 7 hours 10 minutes that morning, guard boat No. 55 and escort boat No. 66 of the U.S. side crossed the extension of the military demarcation line and intruded into the coastal waters of the Korean-Chinese side up to a point 38 degrees, 39 minutes, north latitude, and 128 degrees, 22 minutes, east longitude, that is, 2.8 miles from the extension of the military demarcation line and 1.1 miles from the coast.

Though the Korean-Chinese side warned the naval vessels of the U.S. side to leave the coastal waters of the Korean-Chinese side at once, the U.S. vessels further approached the Korean-Chinese side, perpetrating a hostile provocation.

The coastal battery of the Korean People's Army was compelled to take self-defence measure immediately.

"This fresh U.S. military provocation," Maj. Gen. Pak Joong Kook declared, "patently shows that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are ever more unscrupulously resorting to reckless schemes to sabotage the Korean armistice and unleash a new aggressive war in Korea."

He strongly demanded the enemy side take at once out of the demilitarized zone all the lethal weapons illegally introduced there, apologize to the Korean-Chinese side and severely punish the prime movers who planned, organized and directed these criminal acts and all the criminals involved in them.

He also sternly demanded the U.S. side take immediate measures for the discontinuation of the reckless military provocations against the northern part of Korea.

Scout of Japanese Militarism Crawls into Seoul

The "first military attache" of the Japanese imperialist aggressive army, who will take up his post in the "Japanese Embassy" arrived in Seoul on Sept. 27, according to a report of Radio Hankook Moonhwa.

Seemingly an "Embassy military attache," he came to South Korea on an aggressive mission. Vivid evidence of this is the coincidence of his appearance with the intensified military provocations the U.S. imperialists are perpetrating against the northern half of Korea while running riot in South Korea to ignite a new war and that his duty is said to be the study of "military conflicts between North and South Korea" resulting from it.

Since the conclusion of the criminal "ROK-Japan Treaty," the Japanese militarists have made their way into the political, economic and cultural spheres of South Korea and laid their aggressive foothold. Now they began stretching their claws of aggression into the military domain.

Japanese People Promoting Campaigns for Defense of Koreans' Repatriation

Representatives of Japanese lawyers' organizations in an interview with governmental authority officials, to demand unamended extension of the existing Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Citizens in Japan (Oct. 4)

Japanese people in all walks of life are waging staunch struggles to realize unconditional extension of the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Citizens in Japan and to promote the recognition of Korean University in Tokyo.

A group of four representatives of four Japanese organizations, including the Council for Defense of Human Rights of Koreans in Japan, the Liaison Council of International Lawyers, the Free Bar Association, on Oct. 4 visited the Japanese For-

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Koreans Here Hold Meetings to Flay Japan's Scheme to Unilaterally Stop Repatriation Work

View of the Koreans' Central Meeting held on Oct. 4 in Tokyo to demand unamended extension of the present repatriation agreement. Similar meetings were held simultaneously that day throughout Japan.

Now continuing already for more than half a year, Koreans' movements to denounce Japanese authorities' scheme to destroy the 8-year humanitarian work of Koreans' repatriation to their home country, the DPRK, and to demand unamended extension of the present repatriation agreement—have culminated on Oct. 4 in unprecedentedly large-scale meetings and street parades which were held simultaneously that day throughout this country.

One of these mammoth meetings was held that day at the Hibiya Open-Air Amphitheatre, Tokyo, by some 6,000 Korean citizens in Tokyo and from its neighbouring prefectures. The meeting was called the Koreans' central meeting to denounce the Japanese authorities' scheme to unilaterally terminate the Koreans' repatriation service and to demand unconditional extension of the repatriation agreement as it is for another year. Posted all around the meeting place were numerous placards and streamers bearing such slogans as follows: "Japanese authorities, agree to the proposal by the DPRK Red Cross for unamended extension of the repatriation agreement!" and "Japanese authorities, immediately resume the work of the reception of Koreans' applications for repatriation!"

Li Kye Baik, Chairman of the Measure Committee for Repatriation, under the Central Standing Committee of the General Associaton of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGRYUN), made a report at the meeting. In his report, the speaker strongly demanded that the Japanese authorities immediately resume the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks now under suspension, and that they show a sincere attitude toward the proposal made by the DPRK Red Cross Society for extending repatriation agreement without amendment. He also demanded that the Japanese authorities concerned accept at once the DPRK Red Cross proposal for the invitation of a representative of CHONGRYUN to the Korea-Japan Red Cross meeting, when it is resumed in Moscow, where he may express, as a party concerned, his opinon regarding the question of Koreans' repatriation. The chairman concluded his report by calling on all the Korean people in Japan to do their utmost efforts for the unamended extension of the current repatriation agreement.

He was followed by many Japanese speakers among whom were: Shoichi Kasuga (Presidium Member of the CC of the Communist Party of Japan); Hisao Ishino (Chairman of the Special Measure Committee for Korean Affairs under the Japan Socialist Party); Kei Hoashi (Secretary-General of the Council for Aiding in Koreans' Repatriation); Sukio Iwadare (Director of the National Movement Department of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan); and Katsushige Matsumoto (vice-Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Japan-Korea Association).

Expressing support for and solidarity with the Korean people in their campaigns for the defense of their repatriation work, they unanimously expressed their determination to do everything in their power to defend the humanitarian undertaking which, they said, they regarded as the work of Japanese people themselves.

Addressed to Premier Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the 40 million Korean people, the meeting unanimously adopted a letter containing renewed determination of all the participants to defend to the last the route of repatriation. It also adopted a written petition to be presented to the Japanese authorities concerned.

The meeting was followed by a street parade launched by participants through downtown Tokyo to appeal to Japanese people for greater support for their movements.

Meanwhile, now a matter of daily occurrences and continuing already for more than six straight months, Koreans' movements to visit the Japanese authorities concerned and directly petition that they extend the repatriation agreement without amendment, were launched also that day in all the major cities of Japan.

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eign Ministry and lodged a strong protest with it for its machinations to have suspended the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks held in Moscow to discuss questions regarding unamended extension of the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Citizens in Japan, and strongly demanded that the governmental authorities concerned take appropriate measures for the extension of the repatriation agreement for further year as it is.

Representatives of the Tokyo Metropolitan Committee of the Communist Party of Japan and other democratic political parties, as well as social organizations comprising the Tokyo Council for Defending the Repatriation and National Education of Korean Residents in Japan, and public figures staged on the evening of Sept. 28, street propaganda activities for nearly two hours in front of 20 major railway stations in Tokyo. They distributed 250,000 leaflets exposing the Sato authorities' maneuvers to wreck the repatriation operation of Koreans in Japan and to hamper the recognition of Korean University, and collected signatures.

On Sept. 26, more than 700 citizens in Daito Ward, Tokyo, held a meeting to denounce the illegal moves of the Sato Government to sabotage the Koreans' repatriation service and to suppress their national education. In the recent few days, similar meetings were held in Minato and Chuo Wards, at which resolutions were adopted.

The Second National Convention of the Japan-Korea Association held some time ago decided to hold "a series of meetings to demand unconditional extension of the repatriation agreement and to promote Japan-Korea friendship" for one month from Oct. 1 throughout Japan.

The Association for Defense of Human Rights of Koreans in Japan, the Free Bar Association, the Japan Liaison Council of International Lawyers and the Young Lawyers' Association issued a statement on Sept. 29, strongly demanding the Japanese Government agree to extend the present repatriation agreement as it is, continue reception of applications for repatriation and to resume at an early date the talks between the Korean and Japanese Red Cross organizations.

Meeting at Kim Il Sung Univ. To Support Koreans' Struggle For Democratic, Nat'l Rights

PYONGYANG, Oct. 2 (KCNA)—Faculty members and students of Kim Il Sung University held on Sept. 30 a meeting in denunciation of the criminal machinations of the Sato clique of Japan, faithful lackeys of U.S. imperialism, to refuse to give legal authorization to Korean University in Tokyo.

Addressing the meeting, Kim Chan Mo, Chairman of the University Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, pointed out that the Japanese militarists, revived under the wing of the U.S. imperialism, are ever more unscrupulously stepping up their criminal scheme to suppress and obliterate the democratic and national education of Korean citizens in Japan, while further strengthening their tie-up with the puppet Pak Jung Hi clique.

The Sato clique's moves to prevent Korean University from being legally approved, are a naked expression of their hostile policy toward the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. This is a wanton infringement upon the fundamental human rights of Korean citizens in Japan, a grave violation of accepted international law and international practices and a criminal act designed to impose "assimilation education" upon Korean children in Japan, the speaker said.

Next, he flayed the reactionary Sato Government for trying hard to sabotage the repatriation operation of Korean citizens in Japan.

He said: It is not fortuitous that of late talks are being held frequently in Seoul and Tokyo between the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets to hinder the recognition of Korean University and sabotage the repatriation service of Korean citizens in Japan. This maneuvers stem from the aggressive ambition of the reactionary Sato Government which, while stepping up overall revival of Japanese militarism, actively serving the U.S. imperialists in the implementation of their policy of Asian aggression, tries to strengthen its compact with the Pak Jung Hi clique and to facilitate its reinvasion of South Korea by hampering the recognition of Korean University, suppressing and obliterating the democratic and national education of Korean citizens in Japan and blocking the route of their repatriation to the DPRK.

Meanwhile, a series of mass rallies were held recently in many parts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to denounce the Japanese authorities' acts of suppressing Korean applicants for repatriation and breaking off the Korea-Japan Red Cross talks in Moscow in an open attempt to disrupt the Koreans' repatriation operation.

Faculty members and students of Kim Il Sung University at a meeting on Sept. 30 denouncing the Japanese Government's maneuvers to hamper the recognition of Korean University in Tokyo and to wreck the Koreans' repatriation work

Japanese Local Assemblies Supporting Koreans' Demand

The Nagano Prefectural Assembly held on Oct. 4 a plenary meeting and adopted a written opinion demanding unamended extension of the Agreement on the Repatriation of Korean Citizens in Japan.

With this, the number of the Japanese local assemblies which, by adopting resolutions, expressed support for the Koreans' movements to defend the right to repatriation, reached 202, as of Oct. 6.

Reliable Successors to Korean Revolution

Twenty years have elapsed since the Mankyungdai Revolutionary School was set up on Oct. 12, 1947.

In two decades the school has developed into a unique educational centre for the bereaved sons and daughters of the Korean revolutionary forefathers who gave their lives for the liberation of the fatherland.

Like all other bereaved children in North Korea, the boys and girls of the Mankyungdai Revolutionary School are fully enjoying the benefits of the State, leading a decent life which their parents did not live to see.

A fine school building, a dormitory, dining halls, numbers of lecture rooms with various apparatuses, laboratories and school factories for practice, a library, gymnasiums with a wide variety of sports and other recreation facilities, a large number of musical instruments —all these speak for the warm care directed by Premier Kim Il Sung to the sons and daughters of our revolutionaries.

Premier Kim Il Sung has extended to the pupils the same fatherly care he did in the 1930's toward the Anti-Japanese Children's Corps.

Concerned always about the education of the bereaved children, the leader directly promoted the revolutionary school and he himself selected the building site at the foot of the Mankyungbong Hill.

The whole course of the construction work, from blueprint to completion, was all under the Premier's direct guidance. He visited the school scores of times after its completion and gave on-the-spot guidances.

The leader said at the opening ceremony: **"The pupils of this school are children of our revolutionary forerunners who sacrificed themselves for the cause of the country. They are the treasure of our nation, a treasure that our people must keep in memory forever. All the teaching staff must bring them up better than their parents did in their lifetime."**

The pupils of the Mankyungdai Revolutionary School are firmly resolved to become reliable successors of revolution faithful to the Party and Premier Kim Il Sung.

These words by Premier Kim Il Sung became a definite policy for the school. The teachers, inheriting the tradition of the Children's Corps established in the trying period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and in accordance with the precious experience gained through practical training, did everything in their power to bring up these buds of revolution into ardent patriots in no way inferior to their fathers, into able personnel prepared fully for the socialist motherland.

The school turned out a large number of graduates in the past 20 years. At present, they are doing their utmost to fulfil their revolutionary duties in pursuance of their fathers' will. Some work at the posts of the defense line, some at the Party and Government organs and others in the fields of national economy and culture.

During the fierce Patriotic War of Liberation, in particular, upwards of 300 teachers and students of the school went to the front at the call of the fatherland and fought as heroically as their forefathers, thus making many achievements in the war.

Renovation is taking place in educational activities, too. The most marked traits at the school are: the idea of national identity is established in education, scientific methods of schooling has been further advanced, education is combined with productive labor and military training is being strengthened considerably.

As for the pupils, they are continuously making every effort to enhance their school results by unfolding a drive for collective renovation.

In 1957, top-honor and honor pupils were only half the whole school children but in 1961 the file of top-honor pupils increased to 92 per cent and in 1966 reached 100 per cent.

The pupils are engaged in spiritual training as well as in physical training.

They once made walking trips to scenes of former battles such as Bochunbo and the Moosan district some 600 km east of Pyongyang, all carrying, as their deceased parents did, knapsacks on their backs, sometimes pitching tents en route, sometimes making meals for themselves and sometimes clearing the yards of farmhouses.

To study the "Reminiscences of Anti-Japanese Partisan Fighters" is a daily lesson for the pupils.

Also, they have made arduous marches to former battlefields like the 1,211 Heights, Mt. Maibong, Mt. Wolbi where the most fierce fightings of the Korean War were waged.

By surveying these battlefields, the pupils harden themselves to become reliable successors to revolution capable of withstanding the most serious of trials.

The pupils also came to master, through practical labor, the ideas of the working class.

They took part in boulevard construction work in west Pyongyang and made a big labor success, which made them win the Cabinet-granted Championship Banner.

They played a leading role also in the restoration work of the Kangsun Steel Works, and in offering helping hands to the Mankyungdai Co-operative Farm.

All this is convincing testimony of the fact that they are armed with the ideas of Premier Kim Il Sung and the thought of the working class, the masters of revolution who love labor and who don't fear any difficulties.

The boys and girls take part in all kinds of sports and culture circles. They won all-round victories in sports competitions held hundreds of times from the postwar period.

The artistic talents of the pupils, too, are blossoming to the full. Each pupil can play at least one instrument or more. The school boasts a 99-member chorus, a 170-member brass band, a 100-member orchestra, a 150-member national instrument ensemble, and so forth.

All these achievements were made possible thanks to the warm care by Premier Kim Il Sung and owing to the staunch will and tireless efforts of all the teachers and the pupils to carry through the education policy of the Party and the teachings of Premier Kim Il Sung.

Today, the pupils of the Mankyungdai Revolutionary School are well aware that things are quite different in South Korea.

They always remember the children and youth in South Korea where they are forsaken and languishing in hunger and poverty.

They cannot repress their indignation at the barbarities of the U.S. imperialists who lord it over the southern half of the country.

This is why all the pupils of the school are working hard to further consolidate their socialist system in pusuit of which numberless Korean patriots laid down their lives, and are firmly resolved to relieve their South Korean coevals from the present plight at the earliest possible date.

An Outline of Korean Cultural Relics

Korea's architecture is characterized not only by its grand style but by its simplicity.

The Li Dynasty (from the 15th century to the beginning of the 20th century) inherited from its preceding Koryu Dynasty a fine architectural tradition and advanced it onto a higher stage.

Due to Japanese aggression at the end of the 16th century, the structures built in the early years of the Li Dynasty were almost reduced to ashes and only a very few remain today. But the finest of those remaining in Korea today are: the Namdai-moon Gate in Seoul (1448), the Botong-moon Gate in Pyongyang (1473), the Namdai-moon Gate in Kaesong (1394), the Nam-moon Gate in Euijoo (1520). These buildings are magnificent in scale and has architectural beauty, all reflecting the distinguishing features of that time.

Particularly, the Botong-moon Gate in Pyongyang is the most conspicuous of all the formative arts in Korea. It was built in the reign of King Sungjong (982-997) of the Koryu Dynasty, but the existing one was re-built in 1473. The gate has a wide frontage between the pillars and is comparatively low in height, but the moulding of the pillars executed in an entasis fashion, adds an effect of stability to it against the entire gate. And the roof, tiled double in structure, also lends gracefulness and simplicity to the whole, which are the most distinguishing traits of the architecture of the late Koryu era.

Botong-moon Gate, Pyongyang

Of the palace architecture, the Kyungbok-koong Palace, the Changduk-koong Palace and the Changkyung-won Garden are all grandiose in scale, surrounded by spacious woods around them and arranged with ponds and pavillions, big and small.

There are many things worth seeing in Korea's Buddhist architecture, too.

The simple and steady style of building is seen in the Hoji-moon Gate of the Sukwang-sa Temple (1392), the Jangkyung-pango of the Haein-sa Temple (1488) (, or the warehouse where the wood blocks of the *Tripitaka Koreana* are preserved) and in the Keukrak-jun Hall of the Chungpyung-sa Temple.

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